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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAR. 27 1880 NUMBER 13

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June 6, 1874.

OHIO.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Althoug still in the flesh; I have been very ill for a few months, and must ask indulgence for my enforced silence.

POLITICS,

as usual, absorb more attention from the colored element than from the whites, if one may judge by the amount of discussion, or rather gab, indulged in, and Sherman, Grant, Blaine, Washburne and Garfield are each being advocated by respective friends.

The Sherman men are most active, though it seems to your correspondent that while his friends are loud-mouthed, they are very injudicious and in many respects foolish.

As ever, the white politician manages and appoints the leader for the colored people. This has been so frequently resented in Ohio to the discomfiture of the party that I am rather surprised at a renewal of it. A meeting to organize

A SHERMAN BOOM

was recently held in Melodeon Hall, and the man whose name headed the list of boomers in next day's paper, told me that his first choice was Blaine. Another said: "I was urged to allow my name to be signed to a Sherman paper simply as a matter of State pride, and only that the delegation should vote for him on first ballot. I was surprised next day to find my name in the published list, especially as I did not attend the meeting. My first choice is Washburne, but being an office holder I don't care to make a kick, and have to submit to be misplaced." Nevertheless there are many efficient and noisy workers doing their level best for Sherman, and some other really able and competent gentlemen are urging his claims. The colored soldiers find it hard to forgive him the vote he gave in the House of Representatives in 1863, in opposition to paying them the same as white soldiers, $16 per month, and in favor of paying colored troops $10 per month, with $3 deducted for clothing. You will remember what a howl went up over the country at the "presumptions niggers" when the "Massachusetts Boys" (enlisted in Cincinnati) refused to receive $7 per month. And their refusal led to equalization of pay in the U. S. army.

Noble fellows! How little we reflect, in the rapid mutation of events, upon the many debts we owe to the "saucy Cincinnati nigger."

BLAINE

has a strong following in this State, that is inexplicable when I recall the circumstances of his leaving the chair to make a speech against the "Force Bill," desired and urged by Grant, in order to protect the colored men of the South. The act was superfluous on his part and like his "Credit Mobile," tar ought to stick to him. The old spirit of forgiveness and forgetfulness is too rife among us yet, and we must learn how to cut throats when the opportunity is afforded us. A little flattery and "sop" may be taken, but we need not forget our duty to our race, because we choose to swallow it down with our other medicine.

GRANT

is popular with all classes, and only the fear of the German vote in Ohio places him in an uncertain condition. For us and our interest no better man could possibly be nominated. The Third Term is only a bugbear, used by politicians to frighten the timid voter into opposition. The American citizen who really believes it possible for one man or any set of men to change our form of government and create a monarchy in the United States after recalling the great sacrifices of the war for a republic, is to my mind incapable of judging the people. And yet you will permit me to indulge the reflection that nothing better could happen for us. The colored people need a personal government, and will need it so long as the Republic is unable to or unwilling to protect them in life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness. Many have reached the conclusion that the "Grant Boom" means simply

WASHBURNE,

who it seems is able to unite all classes, and will bring to the canvass the combination of influences and of classes that will insure success.

The return of Hon. Warren M. Bateman from Washington and the postponement of the Republican State Convention of Ohio is said to presage the abandonment of Sherman's candidacy. If so Ohio may be safely counted in convention for Jim Blaine.

THE CINCINNATI LITERARY AND DRAMATIC CIRCLE

had its annual banquet and installation of officers on the 9th instant. Speeches were made by the President elect, Lewis D. Easton, Col. R. Harlan, Prof. P. H. Clark, Mr. C. W. Bell, Mr. C. States, Mr. B. R. Graves, Mr. James E. Soggin, the retiring president, and others. I shall not weary your readers with any synopsis, but simply assure you they were all up to the usual standard.

Contrary to custom in the club no ladies were invited this season and no dancing indulged in. The boys wanted a big punch bowl, plenty of cigars and freedom from restraint after the big-eat, and they had it. I am glad to say no one abused the high and glorious privilege by getting drunk. Everything passed off pleasantly and the president, Easton, promises us a season of good entertainments during his term. Already a series of lectures by the best talent available have been arranged and the administration will begin its initiatory exercises by the reading of an original drama entitled,

"DELMAR, OR SCENES IN SOUTHLAND,"

by the author, Mr. Powhatan Beaty. The time selected for the action of the play is from 1860 to 1875, about the period of the change in the condition of the American Negro. The scenes are laid in Kentucky, Mississippi and Massachusetts. Mr. Beaty has made theatricals a study for more than twenty years and I feel sure that when put upon the stage his play will meet with success. He has high hopes of bringing it out next season with a first-class colored troop and under a good manager. Your correspondent has been frequently abused for finding no excellence in the many ordinary productions of colored authors. I am sure no one will accuse him of slopping over when he states that he has at last found one real, good, meritorious production. "Delmar" abounds in fine dramatic situations, and, while very different from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has necessarily some of the same characteristics of the Negro. The play has been copyrighted. I only hope the author may win that success which I think he merits.

THE ANNUAL BANQUETS

of the different bodies of Sir Knights Templars in the jurisdiction of the State take place on the 29th. I regret that absence from home at that time will prevent my acceptance of any of the numerous invitations received, and that I shall consequently be unable to report them for the LOUISIANIAN. However, your readers may feel thankful that they are spared the dull reading of post-prandial efforts.

DEFUGH.

Cincinnati, March, 1880.

CARROLL.

MY DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Having rested for three months I now feel that I should commence work again. However, I might have done so sooner, but thought it best to consider all things long and well, as upon almost every face that I have chanced to meet, since the 2d of last December, who live within the bounds of Madison and Carroll, I see depicted disappointment and apprehension combined, because of the most flagrant outrage committed upon them on the day and month above mentioned. And just here let me remark that our people, though apparently reticent, are concentrating every thought, and are in profound meditation. Therefore, should the blood-stained hand, by virtue of seeming authority, attempt to encroach much farther or to redden the hand any more with innocent blood in order to elevate and perpetuate their political power and to obtain the "almighty dollar" which naturally follows, they—the Republicans of both races, like the brute when driven to extremity—will appeal to extreme measures to rid themselves of a merciless foe. There is no use in trying to smooth up or disguise the discontent which to-day exists among all classes of our people, from the fact that upon every of side the road, through any section of the two parishes just mentioned, not one seems to have cheerfully contracted, nor does he speak hopeful, for self or country. Deplorable outlook, then, for the "garden spot of America," as some are wont to term it.

I do not propose, in the coming struggle for a President of these United States, to be reserved in expressing my choice, and because of our apparent inability to assist in electing one, hold my peace or views. The country—or, in other words, the late rebellion—yet lingers throughout the South, which recalls to mind the following lines:

"You may tear, you may brake, you may ruin if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang around it still."

Therefore, at no time, in my opinion, since the war have we been as near an outbreak or revolution as now. I have often said to my friends that the result of that war left implanted upon almost every Southern heart a hatred for the Northern people that no peaceful method, it matters not in what spirit proffered them, could ever obliterate. Hence, it is obvious to every thinking mind that this section of the Union requires not only a strong government but a President who, upon all vital measures pertaining to our governmental affairs, will be firm, steadfast, and immovable whenever hypocrisy is resorted to as a method to mislead him; one that will hear both sides on all questions, complaints, and appeals which may be made by either race in an impartial way; one that will, when necessary, afford protection at all hazards to every class of citizens, and will have more regard for the public welfare in making appointments to office of men who deserve and who are the representatives of a constituency. I would not have referred to the latter reqisite but that the worthy and most faithful of our servants have been made to undergo many hardships, nay, risks, where life itself was at stake, for the good of the country and Republican party, and then neglected. The work being done, in steps some *traitor*, the special pet of some corrupt ring, who is given the highest reward for the highest treachery. Now, then, which of all the shining lights that are aspiring for the Presidency will, for once, in that high position, "render unto Cæsar that which belongs to Cæsar?" Then let us have Blaine, Conkling, and, if necessary, the *mighty* third termer, U. S. Grant, either of whom would insure peace and safety to our people and country.

It has been some time since the boys in the old Granite Building had a little scare, but a few weeks ago "I heard something drap" which brought every man to his feet. (I mean those who regard their positions there an actual inheritance.) LOUISIANIAN, you came near shaking the door to that building open. The next time it is to be hoped that you and your friends will succeed. I think it will be thus: "Ask and it shall be given; knock and it shall be opened;" then "there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

I will now conclude by saying that we have a most flattering prospect for an overflow this season, as the water is now finding its way to the interior by way of the bayous, the river being too bank-full. And at its present stage, should the Arkansas and White rivers take a sudden spert, our farming interests would suffer much thereby. I hope, however, that she will come thus high and no higher.

Until next week I bid you adieu.

Yours truly,
WATCHMAN.

Carroll, March 15, 1880.

MOREHOUSE.

MR. T. DE S. TUCKER:

Dear Sir—I have struggled hard to be the means of augmenting my people's elevation; I have avoided the use of tobacco, of which they are so fond of using; I have avoided the use of whisky, of which they are extravagant in using, and any other act whatever that I can feel will have a tendency to help them even if it is only the glance of my eye.

To maintain the respect of my people, and do right, I find among the hardest things I have ever undertaken. They have what they call a reasonable objection to any one who don't indulge in their customs. Their habits are immoral, and disagreeably so, and what is worse, it is in the church—the very source from which the habits of the people are, in a great measure, framed. One of the leading elders here of the Baptist Church, to my knowledge, is the father of a half dozen children that he has stolen by different women. He is looked up to as a leading man; and many others, as it seems, are rivaling him in his violation of good morals. He is a lover of dram, and may be seen any time standing in a public bar-room tilting the glass with no modesty whatever. He is also an abominable self-debaucher by his extravagant use of tobacco.

Thus it is, you see, our people are lead and instructed by some of the most debauched of mankind. If this matter stopped here it would be bad enough, but it goes on further. The white plague has got so bad among our people now that white men, to my knowledge, have gone into the family house and begotten children by the daughter, and then threatened the father's life, if he objected to this criminal intimacy with the daughter. And the daughters brought up with the most pains are the ones who fall victims to this plague.

By this you may draw a faint idea of the father's embarrassment in bringing up his daughters with pains. As for the school teacher, I can say in a few words that he finds a hard road here.

I know how disposed a certain people are to attribute little to what one occupying aplace so humble as my own may say. I was born and brought up among Southern people, and my mother and father who now sleep under the sod of the South endear me to it, but not enough to acquiesce in the sins of its people.

Yours very faithfully,
BLUNT.

Bastrop, March 17, 1880.

Gone From their Gaze.

Subjoined will be found the report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor upon the bills referred to them relative to the unclaimed pay and bounty fund of colored soldiers:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
March 12, 1880.

Mr. Bruce from the Committee on Education and Labor submitted the following report to accompany Senate bill 792 and Senate bill 865:

The committee to whom was referred the bills (Senate 792 and 865), which propose to distribute certain unclaimed pay and bounty moneys belonging to colored soldiers, and now in the Treasury of the United States, have had the subject referred to them under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT:

In order to proceed advisedly in maturing the measure referred to us we, as preliminary to the consideration of the several bills before us, placed ourselves in communication with the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining correctly the condition of the fund which these bills propose to distribute to institutions of learning, established for the instruction of colored youth, and the exact amount available for this purpose.

In response to inquiries for information the Secretary of the Treasury furnished a certified copy of a letter, on the subject under consideration, addressed by the Second Auditor of the Treasury to Hon. John Goode, Chairman of House Committee on Education and Labor; he also, in a separate letter, communicated additional facts from the office of the Auditor, brought to light since the letter written to Mr. Goode. By the first letter it appears that the total amount of money covered back into the treasury was $487,000, and that already more than one half of this sum had been claimed, either by the original claimants, or their legal representatives, leaving unclaimed $240,233. The amount of unclaimed appropriation not yet covered into the Treasury is stated at $45,000, all of which, in the opinion of the Auditor, will be claimed.

The second letter informs us that since the date of the first communication new claims, amounting to over $6000, have been filed in the office of the Auditor, and the opinion is expressed that from present indications the whole fund will be claimed and exhausted by either the original claimants or their legal representatives.

We fully appreciate the pressing need of the colored classes for increased educational facilities, and the vast advantages to be had therefrom, and if the fund, as originally estimated, existed, and was available, its judicious distribution among the institutions contemplated would do much towards meeting a very pressing want among a class of our citizens who, for manifest reasons, should be especially regarded by the government in legislation touching educational matters.

But the information obtained from the Auditor shows that the existing fund is inadequate to meet in any sufficient and satisfactory manner the purpose contemplated in the bills before us, and under the circumstances it is questionable whether even this reduced amount can legitimately be made available, or should at this juncture be diverted from the ends for which it was originally appropriated.

Under the circumstances we are not prepared to favor any positive action in the direction suggested by these bills, and respectfully request to be discharged from their further consideration.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richland
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
Henry Grimes, Thibodaux.

"Our Age," a neat and spicy little sheet, published at Evansville, Ind., comes to us this week as a weekly.

The Customhouse gang is playing hide and seek, but to no purpose; the people take no hand in the sport.

The Customhouse don't want the delegation to Chicago instructed for anybody. The people want the delegation instructed for Grant.

Will exactions from goverment employes in this city never cease? Now they say it is to raise a fund to give a reception to Gen. Grant.

We are glad to welcome "Watchman," of Carroll parish, among our able corps of correspondents. He writes with an unsparing hand. Don't overlook him.

The masses have been fooled and thimble-rigged so often by the Customhouse officials they have made up their minds at last to emancipate themselves.

The question to be determined by the coming State Convention is, whether the Republican masses shall select the delegation to Chicago or the Customhouse officials. We believe the people have and will exercise that right.

The Customhouse officials have placed Louisiana Republicans in the suspicious attitude of waiting to bargain and trade with the winning man at Chicago. The Republican voters spurn this disgusting lack of principle.

Gen. Grant will be here next week. The cowardly time-serving officials at the Customhouse, who are afraid to say a good word publicly in his favor, will be among the most obtrusive in paying their respects to the General.

We are told that the Customhouse crowd propose to "Out Herod Herod" for Grant after his nomination is assured, and thus secure the election of their slate of delegates to the National Convention. The trick will be "too thin."

The immense popularity of the LOUISIANIAN with the masses is the best proof that it has struck a responsive chord in the popular heart. Before Monday evening last every copy of our issue of the 20th was sold, and the cry was still for more. With right and the people on our side we are strong, mighty and will prevail.

The United States will be represented at the Madrid conference to arrange with the Envoy of Morocco for the protection by foreign powers of Jews and other subjects of the Sultan. In view of this fact, would it not be well to have a conference somewhere to arrange for the protection of American citizens in the Southern States pending the presidential campaign and election?

A Disturbing Element.

Ever since the Republican party came into life in Louisiana the Customhouse has been at times as much a source of opposition to its progress as the Democratic party itself. No sooner was the first Republican administration fairly seated in power than the government officials in that building began to scheme and plot for its overthrow in order to have a government which they could control and manipulate to suit their own personal and selfish ends. The people in that granite pile are only true and loyal Republicans when the party happens to agree with them; but let the majority, or even the entire body of the voters, disagree with them on a question of policy and straightway the whole power of the building is leveled against them to produce dissension, create mischief and break up the discipline of the party. In public affairs the voice of the people is said to be the voice of God; and in our popular form of government it is eminently fit and proper that it should be so. But our Customhouse officials don't believe in any such maxim. They believe and act like the Czar of Russia and all other despots, that the more plainly the people express a choice on any matter which does not suit their taste and conform to their ideas, the more savagely they should be crushed down by force and corruption. They have so often indulged in this bad way of thinking that they have come to sincerely maintain that the public offices are given them by the President to set them up as the supreme masters of their party and the people of the State at large. These statements are no mere fancy sketch to raise feeling against the Customhouse, for the history of the Republican party in connection with that granite pile proves it clearly to any one disposed to have the truth. When Gov. Warmoth's government, which no one will question was Republican in every respect, was being stoutly opposed by the Democratic power, the Customhouse men, instead of standing with it shoulder to shoulder to make headway against the common enemy, attacked it in the rear with all the immense force at their command; and that the Republican party has held out as long as it has in this State is not due to the Customhouse but rather to the determined will of the masses who have suffered any amount of persecutions, even unto death, that the party might live. When the convention of 1871 was guarded by soldiers in that Customhouse and those armed men refused admittance to the very Governor and other chiefs of the party, and thus created a split, the Federal officials were actuated in that memorable affair only by a desire to advance their own personal fortunes, no matter whether the party sank or survived it. In every convention after that the Customhouse has always studied to lash, whip and dragoon the people into its measures to the injury of the party. It has become an unpardonable crime for the people to dare express a choice of their own against the political task-masters in the Customhouse. This outrageous manner of bulldozing the party is now all the more forcible, because the Federal offices are the only source of moneyed power of a public kind left in the State to help the Republicans in a campaign; we therefore find that our overseers in the Customhouse are up early on hand plying the bull whip to keep the Republican voters from yelling out for Grant, their choice for the Presidency. But will it succeed this time? Not much! The people are aroused, and if there were ten times more the power for outrage on the rights of the people than there is now in the Customhouse, it cannot and will not prevent the election of Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Carroll Conservative has been metamorphosed into the North Louisiana Republican, with Mr. B. H. Lanier, editor. It flies at its masthead the name of Gen. Grant for President. Mr. Lanier has our best wishes for success.

Customhouse Against Grant

If there is one candidate for the Presidency on whom all the Republicans of Louisiana should unite with hearty enthusiasm, that man is General Grant. We don't intend in these lines at this time to give any of the many reasons why Louisiana Republicans should be especially favorable to the candidacy of the "Silent Man." The humblest Republican, be he white or black, recognizes in the name of Grant a magic spell of glory and happy achievements with which the party is connected in this State. The Republicans are, therefore, to a man, as a well known fact to even the Democrats, in favor of the General first and last against all the other candidates that will come before the Chicago Convention. But while the party is solid for Grant, we will be true to actual fact, by stating that the men in the Customhouse are the sole and unenviable exception to the universal desire entertained and expressed for the nomination of the ex-President. Whenever you meet individual members of that bread-and-butter brigade, they will very artlessly tell you that they are for Grant; but whenever they meet in "committee of the whole," where any measure is proposed or intended to be proposed to strengthen the candidacy of Grant, as for instance in a State Central Committee meeting, they become as united in body and sentiment as the Siamese twins, and as brave as Leonidas' three hundred heroes to fight that measure to the last drop of their official blood. The good book has said of men that by their works they are to be known. The world is not given to believe in the honesty of men who prate of their goodness while their every act shows them to be false. Professions count for nothing, as there is no way of judging of the intention of the heart but by the outward action. In matters of vital importance nothing but hard-pan facts will satisfy anybody. Now if this be so, the Customhouse crowd, which takes every possible occasion officially to "sit down hard on" General Grant would inspire far more respect than it can now get if it will quit, as private individuals, a hypocritical regard for General Grant while doing all at its command to kill off his chance and right to be nominated at Chicago. Cowardice, at the best is detestable to the average of men; but when it is joined to hypocrisy it renders the possessor of it an object too pitiful for the smallest consideration. It is no excuse for the men in the Customhouse to say that if they were to speak out their honest sentiments they would lose the offices they now hold. All the better for them, if it could so happen. Is it not everything to be in line with your party when it is right, and to get the approbation of honest men than to hold on to the tail end of the patronage that remains in the present administration? If the Customhouse crowd cannot afford to do this, it is because they care nothing for the nomination of General Grant. For those officials to wait until the force of events shall have shown that the nomination of General Grant is a foregone conclusion before they can publicly declare for him, will be to render them objects of derision, if not of deserved scorn and contempt.

Since chronicling the advent of the *Mobile Gazette* in our last issue, another colored paper, hailing from Charleston, South Carolina, has entered our sanctum. The stranger carries the name of *The New Era*. The *Era* has a live, attractive air about it, which should commend it to the patronage of South Carolina. We welcome it into the newspaper fraternity, and fervently hope it will prove an able defender of the rights of our people in the Palmetto State.

[Thibodaux Sentinel.]

Pinchback's *Louisianian* asks "Why is it that so few colored men are drawn on the Jury in the U. S. Court?"

Simply because there are no rebels in that court to interfere.

Gen. Grant's Coming.

It is now definitely ascertained that Gen. Grant will be in this city on or about the 31st inst. On every hand are heard sounds of preparation to receive with becoming honors the distinguished citizen, the illustrious soldier and the patriot statesman. The State government, the legislature, the municipal authorities and private associations will all enter into a friendly competition to pay their respects to the great man who, more than any other personage of this generation, is the common hero of both the old and new world. In the midst of these joyous preparations for an occasion when parties will forget their differences and unite in one happy family to extol the virtues of the first citizen of the Republic, our people propose to be fully and well represented. It is needless for us to remark the eminent propriety of our people being actively and well represented in the general and spontaneous labor of love to give *eclat* to the festivities that will be indulged in in honor of Gen. Grant. We understand that the Grand Council of the Colored Men's Protective Union, the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and that elegant social organization, the Americus Club, will participate actively in the pleasures of the day. We commend their patriotism. Let our people contribute their best, however humble it may be, and thereby attest their supreme devotion to the man of undying public worth.

Texas for Grant.

The Republican State Convention of Texas is in session while we write, but enough is known of its complexion and probable action to warrant the assertion that it will respect the will of the Republican masses of the State and elect a Grant delegation to the National Convention.

As had been expected the ubiquitous Federal officials were there in full force, and, as usual in these Southern States, were a source of disturbance.

Up to this writing they do not seem to have accomplished much. On the question of instructions for General Grant, the following resolution, regarded by the Grant men equivalent to instructions, was unanimously adopted:

While we recognize that Gen. Grant is the choice of the Republicans of Texas, it is considered inexpedient to instruct the delegation to Chicago further than to cast their vote as a unit for President.

The only delegate thus far elected by the convention is ex-Gov. Davis, who, just before he was elected, said:

My present impression is, if I am chosen to go to Chicago, I would be one to nominate Grant on the first ballot.

A test vote in the convention shows 234 Grant men to 172 opposition.

Items of Interest.

—Iowa's militia consists of nine regiments of infantry and one each of cavalry and artillery.

—Ex-Secretary Borie's estate is valued at $1,350,000, besides a large quantity of stocks and bonds whose value is not yet known.

—Seven hundred and forty-four persons own nearly 10,000,000 acres of land in Ireland. She only has an area of 20,000,000 acres.

—Two hundred and seventy-two railroad trains arrive and depart at Chicago every 24 hours. Forty-four railroads have offices in that city.

—Mississippi has appropriated $290,700 for colored schools since 1870, and still appropriates $10,000 yearly, the bulk of which goes to Alcorn University.

—Chief Justice Waite was especially delighted with creole cookery during his stay in New Orleans, and with the genial and elegant style of the festivals. "Nowhere else," he said, "have I partaken of such delicious viands, heard more mirth-provoking stories or drank purer and better wine."

"Bluegum."

The *Louisianian*, in correcting the error made in its previous issue of having classed the *Herald* among its "colored exchanges," says:

"Our esteemed *confrere* will please accept our pardon for classing it with a race subject to every possible disability. It is certainly no crime to be colored, but it is fearfully inconvenient. By the by, who in the dence is "bluegum?" Is he an active or ex-statesman, and where does he live or claim to live? A "bluegum" is a rare bird; we would like to have the identity of such a unique character given us."

The correction is accepted in good faith. We agree with our contemporary that it is not a crime to be a colored man, but as the political record of so many of them is anything but enviable by an honorable gentleman, this is what makes it the more objectionable. "Bluegum" is the name of an ex-statesman, colored at that, to whose fingers other people's money "makes fast," and cannot be extricated, except by the use of a horse-whip, as was done him by a cab driver at the Fair Grounds, in 1875, who made him beat Dexter's time. Besides, then, and keep out of his reach.

He does not belong to that species of "rare birds" with which you are pleased to classify him, for he resembles the buzzard more than any other kind. He is a native of some portion of the North of this country, and once, and still, claims his residence here but it's "no go" now. He had tramped all over the country during the Centennial year, and shortly after his return "home," was "financially busted and politically damned." He once travelled with a nigger minstrel, beating the tamborine, and this is possibly where he has learned, to a perfection, the art of "beating" other people of their just due—ourself, for instance, to the tune of upwards of $600.—*Baton Rouge Herald.*

Mr. Garnett D. Baltimore, of Troy, New York, took part in an entertainment on the evening of St. Patrick's Day in that city. He recited that portion of the speech made by Robert Emmett after he had been found guilty of high treason and in reply to the question whether he had aught to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

The *Whig* says of him: "Mr. Baltimore's manner was dignified and composed. He had command not only of himself but also of the language and spirit of this most exceptional speech, and the audience, while listening to the words of the great Irisman as they fell from the lips of his interpreter, could easily imagine the scene to which they related and which nearly eighty years ago created an enthusiasm in the heart of the liberty loving world, the echoes of which are still sounding wherever the English language is spoken.

Favorable Mention.

[Louisville Bulletin.]

We have noticed a marked improvement in the "Louisianian" since Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has again taken the editorial chair and infused into its columns some of his snap and vim.

[St. Paul Review.]

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has returned to New Oaleans and resumed control of his paper, the "Louisianian," which, by the way, is as full of good reading matter as an egg is of meat. The "Louisianian" is an ever welcome visitor to our table.

[Western Echo.]

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has again resumed the editorial charge of his paper, the "Louisianian," published at New Orleans, which means that the colored Republicans of Louisiana are to be heard in the ensuing campaign. May his honored Pinchback produce a pure and golden harvest of Republican votes.

[Athens Blade.]

Dougherty county sends three able colored delegates and one white to the State Convention, all pledged to the soldier.

The steamer Charles P. Chouteau made 12 trips this season to Memphis. She brought down 71,890 bales of cotton, over 54,000 sacks of cotton seed, besides other merchandise. She brought the largest load that ever came to this port in one trip, namely: 8,844 bales.

The First Gun.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions voice the unanimous sentiment of the Republicans of this city. They will no doubt meet with a hearty response from the different sub-councils in the other wards. The "Old Fourth" has by her timely acting struck the key-note of the coming campaign and placed herself in the front rank of the battle for the rights of the people. *Vive la Republique.*

At a regular meeting of the 4th ward sub-council Colored Men's Protective Union, held on the night of March 24, 1880, the following resolutions after debate were adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

Whereas, The Republicans of Louisiana view the coming campaign as being of great importance to the National Rpublican party, and desire to renew their fealty to that party and give expression to their preference of a candidate for President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of the 4th ward sub-council of the Colored Men's Protective Union of the city of New Orleans hereby declare General Ulysses S. Grant to be our choice for the Republican nomination; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to support any person or persons as delegate or delegates to either State or National Convention that is or are not in accord with us in this declaration.

Resolved, That we hereby ask the concurrence in these resolutions of all sub councils of the Colored Men's Protective Union in the city of New Orleans.

R. T. WHEELER, President.
W. H. GRIFFITH, Sec'y.

MADISON.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Since my last letter the rains have been excessive. It has been raining in this vicinity for the past ten days. Farmers are complaining that they are unable to do anything—even to plant a garden.

HIGH WATER

has completely destroyed several crops of potatoes. It is reported that our friend D. O'Brien has lost his entire crop. The whole country, from Col. Townes' to Bedford's, is under water, except a ridge here and there. The water is backing up towards town. The freight business over the

V. S. AND T. RAILROAD

is suspended. Trains only run as far as Lake One and through passengers will be compelled to take a skiff. There will be no suspension of the mails, as arrangements have been made to carry them from Lake One to Delhi in a skiff. By reason of the suspension of business there will be a large number of laboring men thrown out of employment.

OUR SCHOOLS

are going on as usual. Mr. W. R. J. Clemens has taken charge of the school formerly taught by Prof. Goens. This term closes on the 1st of June. The people seem to pay more attention to the education of their children than heretofore. Mr. H. M. Floyd is entitled to great credit for the attention he has given to the cause of education. Through his efforts a school has been established at Crane Place. As an evidence of its necessity, it opened with 42 scholars in their alphabet.

THE MOBILE GAZETTE

has found its way here. It is a live paper, and certainly another laurel in the wreath of its editor. We all know the Hon. Philip Joseph, or as we say, "Phil." He is a brick at anything he goes at. Everybody wishes him success in his new enterprise.

The Republicans of this parish are a unit for

GENERAL GRANT,

and no man will be sent to the State Convention who is not a Grant man. If Grant is nominated we will poll our vote for him "though the Heavens fall." His name is the magic sound that would awake our Republican sleepers.

THE LAST PARISH COURT,

Judge E. S. Dennis, held a special term of the parish court last week and cleaned up the docket, so that the new regime starts with a clear docket, as far as criminal cases.

DAN RICE,

the veteran showman, lectured here this week. His audience was small but appreciative, and all were well pleased with the "leap from the ring to the rostrum." More anon.

ARGUS.

DELTA, LA., Mrch 15, 1880.

TERREBONNE.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir:—An agent of the Customhouse is already at work below St. Mary parish endeavoring to secure a delegation to the State Convention that they can control. This agent is working in the interest of a prominent Customhouse official, who seems to think the offices and honors of the Republican party are continually to be used as rewards for immaginary services that he claims to have performed in the last presidential election; and that unless he is selected as a presidential elector or nominated for Congress from the 3d Congressional district the party cannot live.

There are two persons in the crowd hankering after the nomination for Congress in this district, and should either of them succeed, the election of a Democrat would be a certainty. The colored voters of the 3d district have had quite enough of the Customhouse gang and will not come out to vote for any man among them or that represents them.

THE WHOLE PACK

are a set of chronic office-seekers who seek to ride into power on the colored man's shoulders and thus perpetuate themselves in Federal positions.

False to the principles they professed; false in the friendship they declarad for the race, it was by their infamous treachery that the colored people of Lonisiana were deprived of representation in the United States Senate. When the colored people had a chance and were willing to

MAKE FRIENDS

among the white people of the State, they prevented them from doing so, drove the white people from us and embittered them against us to such an extent that I fear it will require years to undo the mischief. They have well nigh been our ruin, and if the colored people continue to follow their lead they will complete our ruin. Proof is at hand that by

BARGAIN AND TRADE

and criminal indifference, and mismanagement in the last election at least 15,000 or 20,000 votes were lost to the Republican ticket. They never intended that Judge Beattie should be elected or even poll a full vote. To allow him to be elected or poll a large vote might give him too much influence at the Nations capital and endanger their chances for perpetuation in the Federal offices. This has been the course of those men ever since the administration of Warmoth went out of power and every colored man in the State knows it.

GENERAL GRANT

is the unanimous choice of the colored people of Louisiana, and yet those men are scheming to have themselves elected as delegates to the National Convention to sell him out because they fear he will not continue them in the places they have abused. But they will fail, Mr. Editor, because, if the emergency requires it, their infamy and treachery on more than one important occasion will be exposed.

I know the force in the Granite Building is

ELASTIC AND CAN BE STRETCHED,

even though it be to the detriment of the public Treasury, when a convention is to be controlled, but the old tric of placing a fellow on the Customhouse roll for a few days in order to control his vote is "played out." The boys understand it. "A burnt child dreads the fire." They are not likely to be

SUCH FOOLS

as to sell out a chance for four years in order to finish up the tail end of the present management. "The Customhouse crowd must be repudiated," is the fiat issued by the people and no delegate to the convention will dare disregard it.

March 22, 1880. C.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1880.

No marriages this week.

To-morrw will be Easter Sunday.

The races begin next Tuesday.

Balmy days, and moonlight nights.

Won't some one please sit down on Sambola?

Grant or anti-Grant. That's the question now.

Show your hands, gentlemen, the 24th of May is approaching.

Four sudden deaths last Sunday—two white and two colored.

Col. Wm. F. Loan has been appointed an Inspector of Customs.

Marba's Washington letters are eagerly read by our lady friends.

The Hancock boom seems to be steadily gaining in popular favor.

It is thought that quarantine will be established about the middle of May.

Sullivan and Plaisted will row for $500, at the Lake End, on the 31st instant.

The services to-morrow in the different churches will be more than ordinarily impressive.

The Night Jassamine Social Club will give a picnic at Oakland Riding Park on Monday April 12th.

The invitations of Constantine Commandery to their Easter Sabbath services are unique and handsome.

The committee on apportionment have made their report. The State Convention will have 185 members.

The bill for closing business houses and other licensed places on Sunday has passed the House of Representatives.

The cotton season is nearly over. Our steamers bring down light cargoes now. It has been a prosperous season.

There were seven masquerade balls on St. Joseph's night among our people, and all of them were well attended.

The colored laborers employed around the docks of Morgan's Steam Ship Line, in Algiers, struck for higher wages Tuesday.

The labor riot in St. Charles has turned out to be a farce, and the sending of the State's militia force to quell it, a travesty upon justice.

The masquerade ball given by Magnolia Lodge was a rich treat. Mr. Geo. G. Johnson will accept our thanks for courtesies extended.

The New Amis Sinceres Society, one of our most popular Creole Associations, will entertain their friends on Sunday, May 3rd, at Loeper's Park.

There was an uneasy feeling manifest in this city over the reported loss of the steamer City of Mexico, having on board General Grant and party.

The Colville Opera Burlesque Company, the Wonderful Midgets, and Prof. G. R. Cromwell, the celebrated Art Illustrator, were on the boards at the different theaters this week.

Mr. Kavanaugh introduced a resolution in the House declaring any member or employe in contempt who plays 13 14–15 during the progress of debate. Progressive Louisiana.

The St. Joseph Young Men's Benevolent Association, numbering 28 members, installed their officers last Monday night, at their hall, corner of Marengo and Laurel streets. It was followed by a banquet. Abont 60 persons were present.

Personals.

—Mr. H. B. Bruce has returned to Kansas.

—Hon. J. A. Gla, of East Carroll, is in town.

—Hon. Andy Bosly, of Red River parish, is in the city.

—U. S. Marshall, Hunt, of Mississippi, left for home yesterday.

—Mr. Henry J. Baptist has resigned his position as letter carrier.

—Senator Kellogg has no sympathy. He knows by this time "how it is himself."

—Mr. L. E. Lemarie has been appointed Census Supervisor vice Joubert rejected.

—Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, is in the city, the guest of Gov. Pinchback.

—Dr. B. H. Peterson, who is interested largly in mail contracts in Louisiana, is here.

—Charley Merrit is now a full-fledged day Inspector. He was sworn in last Monday.

—William E. Matthews, Esq., of Washington, has been ill for three weeks, but is now convalescent.

—Minister Langston, it is said, will take a hand in the coming political struggle. He was a strong Blaine man in 1876.

—Hon. James Hill, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector of Mississippi, and business manger of the *Republican*, was here on Thursday.

—The *Times* of this city says that the country is tired of Mr. Voorhees and his exodus committee. It proved a "boomerang" for him.

—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is authority for the statement that "nothing but death will prevent Grant from being President."

—Mr. J. Raleigh Wilson recently passed an examination before the school authorities in Carroll parish, receiving a first-class certificate and a school.

—The familiar face and handsome form of Mr. Marshall J. Simms is again with us, after an absence of several months in North Louisiana.

—Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin went over to Mexico after Gen. Grant. He declined the invitation of our city fathers, and now certain gentlemen not many miles away from a large Granite Building are wondering, "What in h—l does it mean?"

—It has been suggested that all the colored delegates to the National Convention should meet in Chicago about two days before the assembling of the convention to compare notes and interchange views on the situation in their respective States.

—The attempt to libel the character of the late Senator Chandler in the Christiancy scandal, has been deservedly rebuked by the press of the country. While living, his bitterest opponents conceded honesty of purpose and action, and now that he is dead, they will see that attempts to malign and destroy the lustre of his achievements and good name, cannot be made with impunity.

Constantine Commandery No. 13, Knight Templars, will parade tomorrow, and perform their Easter Sabbath services at St. Phillips Church. The followirg is the route: From Asylum to Common, to Dryades, to Canal, to Camp, to Calliope, corner Prytania, at Church. From the Church to Magazine, to Julia, to St. Charles to Canal, across Canal to Royal, to St. Louis, to Rampart, north side Canal to Claiborne, to Common, to Rampart, to Canal, to Carondelet, to Asylum.

The Democratic parish committee will hold their primaries on the 10th of April.

The St. Charles parish prisoners have been released.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

This is the season of ball playing.

Water pipes are being laid down Charters street.

Excursion to Donaldsonville on the 24th, of April.

The letter carriers in this city have an inspection every month.

The St. Charles parish prisoners are confined in the parish prison.

The mails from the North have been provokingly irregular for the last two weeks.

The State Convention.

The committee on apportionment, taking the highest Republican vote ever cast in the State and one delegate for every 500 and one for every fraction of 250, have made the following apportionment for the coming State convention.

These figures were furnished us by Gov. Warmoth, chairman of the committee, and are therefore "official":

PARISHES.	DELEGATES.
Ascension	4
Assumption	4
Avoyelles	3
Baton Rouge, East	5
Baton Rouge, West	2
Bienville	1
Bossier	3
Caddo	5
Calcasieu	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	1
Carroll, East	5
Carroll, West	1
Catahoula	2
Claiborne	1
Concordia	5
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	3
Feliciana, West	3
Franklin	1
Grant	1
Iberia	3
Iberville	5
Jackson	1
Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1
Lafourche	4
Livingston	1
Lincoln	1
Madison	5
Morehouse	2
Natchitoches	4
Ouachita	3
Plaquemines	5
Pointe Coupee	4
Rapides	4
Red River	2
Richland	1
Sabine	1
St. Bernard	3
St. Charles	3
St. Helena	1
St. James	4
St. John	3
St. Landry	5
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	5
St. Tammany	1
Tangipahoa	1
Tensas	6
Terrebonne	4
Union	1
Vermillion	1
Vernon	1
Washington	1
Webster	1
Winn	1
Orleans, first ward	3
second ward	3
third ward	5
fourth ward	2
fifth ward	3
sixth ward	2
seventh ward	4
eighth ward	2
ninth ward	2
tenth ward	2
eleventh ward	2
twelfth ward	1
thirteenth ward	1
fourteenth ward	1
fifteenth ward	4
sixteenth ward	1
seventeenth ward	1
Total	185

CENTRAL WARD CLUBS.

First Ward—W. S. Wilson, President; ——— secretary.

Second Ward—C. F. Glaudin, president; R. C. Cammack, secretary.

Third Ward—Charles H. Cripps, president; Fred R. Hyde, secretary.

Fourth Ward—John Jones, president; Fred Lawson, secretary.

Fifth Ward—O. P. Fernandez, president; Manuel Camp, secretary.

Seventh Ward—P. P. Albert, president; Charles Muller, secretary.

Eighth Ward—J. A. Rockter, president; E. A. Robertson, secretary.

Tenth Ward—Joseph Sarafield, president; L. McClenan, secretary.

Eleventh Ward—Ed Williams, president; John H. Landry, secretary.

Twelfth Ward—Harrison Richardson, president; G. H. walker, secretary.

Fourteenth Ward—H. Powell, president; —— ——, secretary.

Fifteenth Ward—David Mason, president; Howard Wilson, secretary.

Sixteenth Ward—R. Hawkins, president; ——, secretary.

Seventeenth Ward—Aaron Smith, president; H. Raphael, secretary.

THAT COMMITTEE (?)

FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

A. S. Badger, Collector of Port.
T. C. Anderson, Special Dep'y Collector.
A. J. Dumont, Deputy Collector.
J. D. Kennedy, Clerk Customhouso.
W. G. Brown, "
Paul Trevigne, "
A. Bertonneau, "
W. H. Dinkgrave, "
Joseph H. Lawler, Inspector.
C. F. Glaudin, "
W. H. Green, "
W. F. Loan, "
Jacob Gray, "
J. G. Lewis, "
W. J. De Lacey, "
F. C. Antoine, Night Inspector.
N. B. Hutton, "
R. B. Johnson, "
A. E. Milon, "
Charles Bibb, "
J. S. Davidson, "
R. O. Hebert, Warehouse Department.
C. C. Antoine, Storekeeper.
P. Creagh, Storekeeper.
C. W. Keeling, Guager.
L. J. Souer, Appraiser.
R. F. Guichard, Examiner.
L. D. Hubbard, Laborer.
George Swayzie, "
Parker Loving, "
O. P. Fernandez, "
R. H. Blunt, "
A. J. Smith, "
G. Y. Kelso, "
J. B. Wands, Deputy Weigher.
James Lewis, Naval Officer.
H. G. Nicholls, Janitor.
Wm. Murrell, Night Watchman (proxy held by L. M. Kenner, Deputy Naval Officer.)
Morris Marks, Collector Int. Revenue.
J. De Gray, Dep'y Col. Int. Revenue.
H. C. C. Astwood, Guager.
A. Dejoie, "
Jack Wharton, U S Marshal.
A. A. Maurice, Deputy U S Marshal.
George E. Paris, " "
Thomas Boswell, " "
W. L. McMillen, Postmaster.
P. G. Deslonde, Clerk Post-office.
Thomas Ong, " "
J. B. Gaudet, " "
C. H. Cripps, Carrier Post-office.
W. B. Smith, Postmaster Franklin, La.
Wm. M. Burwell, Register of Land Office.
B. F. Flanders, Asst U S Treasurer.
A. H. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney.
Thomas Wickham, Clerk in Mint.
Wm. Wright, U S Shipping Commis'r.
Wm. Roy, Clerk Shipping Commissioner.
Alex. Noguez, (L J Souer, App'r, proxy).
S. Wakefield, (A Wakefield, Night Inspector, proxy).
E. Gantt, (C F Ladd, Chief Janitor Customhouse, proxy).
J. H. Burch, Clerk Customhouse (absent).

NOT FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

Taylor Beattie,
T. B Stamps,
P. Landry (L Lefort, proxy).
V Dickerson,
P. B. S. Pinchback,
J. J. Rodgers,
D. H. Reese (T Beattie, proxy),
T. T. Allain,
George Drury,
B. Barranco,
Ed Keeting,
J. P. Ball, Jr,
Abe Davis,
M. Hahn (J Dugan, proxy),
Don A. Pardee,
H. C. Warmoth,
John T Ludeling,
D. J. M. A. Jewett,
T. S. Johnson,
J. M. G. Parker (T Beattie, proxy),
E. B. Mentz,
Alfred Bourges,
Henry Demas,
Richard Simmes,
Mayer Cahen,
G. Hill,
Thomas A. Cage,
W. B. Merchant,
M. G. Bobe (P B S Pinchback, proxy),
B. F. Joubert,

ABSENT.

A. F. Biard,
B. H. Lanier,
J. R. G. Pitkin,
E. Detege,
A. Mary,
C. A. Bourgeois,
William Harper,
David Young,
Frank Morey,
James S. Mathews,
J. A. Gla,
O. H. Foreman,
Clifford Morgan,
Govenor Hawkins,

Federal officials present	61
Federal officials absent	1
Total Federal officials	62
Not Federal officials present	30
Not Federal officials absent	14
Total not Federal officials	44
Total roll as called	106

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful alve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a **BUNION** and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

L OOOO U U III SSSS III A N N III A N N
L O O U U I S I AA NN N I AA NN N
L O O U U I SSS I AAA N N N I AAA N N N
L O O U U I S I A A N NN I A A N NN
LLLL OOOO UUU III SSSS III A A N N III A A N N

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

One Year	$ 2 0
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	75
Single Copy	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	75
☞ Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates. ☜	
Six Months	2
Twelve Months	3
One Column Three Months	20
Six Months	30
Twelve Months	40

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS D.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	12,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

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Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of April 13, 1880, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-2-1y

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1880.

WE ARE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG

THE TIDE STEADILY RISING.

THE VOTERS ARE BEHIND GRANT.

DON'T HAWL DOWN THE FLAG.

THE ELOQUENT INGERSOLL JOINS THE BAND.

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

BOB INGERSOLL'S CHOICE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A few days ago a prominent gentleman, who is a Republican and a friend of the Hon. Robert Ingersoll, asked him who would Illinois be for in the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"Grant," said Bob.

"But," says his friend, "I thought you were for Blaine?"

"So I was," said Bob, "four years ago, and would be this year, if that would do any good; but *this is going to be a soldier's year*, and Grant fills the popular eye in this character. I think Grant will be nominated at Chicago, and, if nominated, elected."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Republican Central Committee, which represents the entire Republican organization of this city, met to-night and adopted unanimously, and with great applause, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That representatives of the Republican party in the city of New York endorse and approve the action of the State Convention held at Utica on the 25th of February last.

Resolved, That we commend the determination of that convention that the influence and vote of New York in the next National Convention of the Republican party shall not be frittered away or left dependent upon the personal predilections of delegates, and that the voice of the New York delegation shall be the authorized, clear, and single utterance of the true wishes of the united party of Union in the Empire State.

Resolved, That the State convention expressed the true wishes of the Republicans of New York, promoted the interests of the Republican party, and gave a new earnest of the welfare of the republic when they instructed the delegates to the national convention to cast the vote of New York for Ulysses S. Grant. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That in our judgment the grave importance of the next national election is yet but faintly appreciated by the people; that a check to our boundless prosperity, the destruction of commercial confidence, breach of our national faith, reversal of the results of the war, nullification of constitutional amendments passed to secure those results, the reinstatement of slavery under another name, are threatened by the rule of the Confederate Congress in our National Capitol, and the possible ascendancy of a solid South in our next election.

Resolved, That the surest guaranty of continued prosperity, perpetuity, and good government for our country will be found in recalling to the helm of state that modest and great man who, after commanding great armies, after saving his country upon the battlefield, and after twice governing it as Chief Magistrate, retired into private life followed by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens and the admiration of mankind.

DON'T HALL DOWN THE FLAG.

FULTON, Bourbon County, Kan., March 13.—It is painful to see so many of our Kansas one-horse newspapers attempting to belittle the "Grant boom" in their efforts to raise the wind for Blaine. The latter is a statesman of whom the whole nation may be proud, and we are. But the "Solid South," with her "Brigadier Congress" and "shot-gun policy," needs a *review* of the lessons that the rebellion ought to have taught her more thoroughly than it seems to have done. Who is so fit to conduct that review as the original master, who first gave the lesson? Out of 50,000,000 people there is not a man whom the South fear as they do Grant. Put him at the helm and the "shot-gun policy" is at an end. Blaine or any other of the many stalwarts might be able to control that rampant spirit that makes the "exodus" a necessity, but that Grant would control it is a moral certainty. Now, if the "solid North" can teach the South the lesson, and, in doing it, break up its solidity, stop the exodus by removing the cause, and do this peacefully by such a majority in November as was never given to any man in our history, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. That this can be done, and that

GRANT IS THE MAN

to do it, is gradually forcing itself upon the convictions of the people North and South, and they are speaking in no uncertain tones wherever they are allowed to speak.

GRANT IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Oswego *Times*, dated Jackson, Miss., Feb. 16, and which the editor vouches for as "one of the ablest men of the South, standing high in the estimation of the people," says: My idea of Grant is that he would bring to the office an enlarged patriotism, ripened by official experience, and that instead of reaching for an empire his great ambition would be to leave the Republic more solid than he found it. I am not of those who are horrified at the idea of a third term. If we have a poor president one term is too much. If we have a good one, two terms are not enough. It is safest, perhaps, to have but two consecutive terms, but when a president has been out a term, if the people choose to call him back, I do not see that the government will be shaken from its base if he obeys its summons.

The truth is, that most of this clamor against the third term is in interest of men who want the first term. If Washington had been as young a man as Grant, and had been recalled by the spontaneous voice of the people, it is not written that he would not have obeyed. I think it would have been a patriotic duty for him to have done so. I should go for Hendricks, or for Seymour and Hendricks as a combination, but if the Republicans put up Grant I shall shed no tears over his success. With Grant as their candidate the Republicans want only a free ballot and a fair count to carry Mississippi by 20,000 majority as against any probable nominee of the Democratic party.

GRANT AND BLAINE.

[Denver Republican.]

To sum up, it may be safely asserted that Gen. Grant would certainly carry all the Northern States carried by Hayes in 1876, except those of the Pacific Coast; that he would besides carry New York and Connecticut, and that his chances of getting twelve electoral votes in the South would be as great as the danger of his losing the twelve on the Pacific Coast. Hence his electoral vote would foot up 207 against 162 for the Democratic candidate. Mr. Blaine, with no chances in the South, with poor prospects in New York, but with Connecticut and the Pacific coast, would have a reasonable certainty of only 172 votes against 197 for his opponent. If Grant should lose all the Pacific coast votes and gain nothing in the South, he would still have 195 votes to 174 for his opponent. These estimates are plainly based on probabilities that approach very nearly to certainties.

CALIFORNIA.

[San Francisco Post.]

That General Grant will be nominated as the Republican candidate for President is a forgone conclusion. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri and the entire South, have already indicated their preferences in this direction. It becomes the Republican party of California, then, not to fly in the face of fate and court position with the minority. We should recognize the coming event, and ourselves be a part of the moving legion. At all events, it will be suicidal folly to send a delegation from this State pledged to any other candidate.

TEXAS FOR GRANT.

WACO, Texas, March 18.—Two other leading counties of the State have instructed for Grant—Washington and San Antonio. So many of the leading counties have instructed for him, that it is now considered almost certain that the State convention, which meets on the 24th, will do likewise; so you may probably with safety put Texas down as one of the States that will not go to Chicago occupying a conjectural position.

NEBRASKA.

BRYANT'S GROVE, Neb., Mach 14.—I thought for a time that the delegation from this State to the Chicago convention would probably be instructed for Blaine, but later I have been over several counties, and find that among the masses of the people there is about two Grant men where there is one for either of the other candidates.

WILL JOIN THE BAND.

[West Liberty (Iowa) Enterprise.]

The reason why Iowa will not cast her vote as a unit for Blaine is, because enough of Grant's friends will be found in the State convention to prevent any such folly. The nomination of General Grant at Chicago will be made unanimous, and Iowa will "join the band."

THE VOTERS ARE BEHIND HIM.

[Brooklyn Union.]

General Grant has no army of office-holders to work for him. The national patronage is used against him. He has no machine behind him. He has simply the voters—the people. If he is nominated it will be because they decreed it. If he is elected it will be by their choice.

BY ACCLAMATION.

[Buffalo Express.]

Grant's nomination by acclamation becomes daily more and more the probable event, and many who have not yet put on the winning colors will make desperate efforts to get a place in the front.

LETTING DOWN.

[Monroe (Iowa) Mirror.]

The main papers in Iowa which have heretofore been anti-Grant are quieting down rapidly, as they view the inevitable result of the Chicago convention—the nomination of General Grant.

NOT BOISTEROUS.

[Mount Vernon (Iowa) Hawkeye.]

The Grant men are not loud or boisterous, but when the time comes to vote they can always be relied upon.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON,
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Chairman.
Secretary.

Jere Haralson,	John P Jones,
Powell Clayton,	Wm E Chandler,
George C Gorham,	George A Hasely,
Samuel H Elbert,	Thomas C Platt,
Marshall Jewell,	Wm C Cooper,
S M Harrington,	H W Scott,
Wm J Purman,	Nelson W Aldridge,
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James P Root,	William Rule,
John C New,	E J Davis,
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Wm C Goodloe,	Elihu Enos,
P B S Pinchback,	B C McCormick,
Wm P Frye,	Newton Edmunds,
C C Fulton,	S J Bowen,
John M Forbes,	Thos Donaldson,
Ewis H Heath,	Alex H Beattie,
John T Averill,	Stephen B Elkins,
G M Buchanan,	John R. McBride,
C J Filley,	Orange Jacobs,
L W Osborn,	James M Carey,

Republican Conventions.

The following are the dates fixed for the various Republican State conventions to meet and select delegates to the nominating convention at Chicago:

Kansas	March 31
Connecticut	April 7
Missouri	April 8
Iowa	April 14
Kentucky	April 14
Massachusetts	April 15
Virginia	April 21
Georgia	April 21
Oregon	April 22
South Carolina	April 28
Ohio	April 28
California	April 29
Mississippi	May 5
Wisconsin	May 5
Tennessee	May 5
New Hampshire	May 6
New Jersey	May 6
Maryland	May 6
Nevada	May 11
Florida	May 12
West Virginia	May 12
Michigan	May 12
Illinois	May 19
Alabama	May 20
Louisiana	May 24

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347½ North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

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Sixth Ward—
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Ninth Ward—A. Butler, George Washington.
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Twelfth Ward—Seymore Alcorn.
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1880.

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